Jackson Insurance Company; I. B. Kirt land, Pres't; J. M. Hill, Treas'r; J. M. My ers, Sec'y; 10 Madison. Memphis City Savines Inst., cor. Jefferser and Frott; S. H. Tobey, Pres'., E. C. Kirk Citizens' Union Bank. cor. Main and Jeffer

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HAIR-DRESSING SALGONS.
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SINGER SEWING MACHINES. hilk Twist, Linen Thread, Brooks'

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Fifteen Cents Per Week.

VOL. VI. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1868.

NO. 118.

LYTLE & MCELHEE,

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Nos. 141 and 143

POPLAR STREET.

PUBLIC LEDGER

By Whitmore & Co.

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#### THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reporing its trust in the intelligence, patrotism and discriminating justice of the recopie; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Gov.rument, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of the cetter is and recognizing the questions of the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitate; do, with the return of peace, demand.

1. Impediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Ammesty for all past political offenses, and

people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and the payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as

States by their citizens, and the rayment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money rawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds, and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the producer and the soldier, the producer and in the summan and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the dicontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enacturests for

of inquisitional revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into National forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the lesst burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of curupt men from offices, the baroaction of updees offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may case.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizans at home and ahread; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, as furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctine of immutable aliegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged or interest the most solemn and manimous pledge of both floures of Congress to protecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army, which have merked its caser, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both floures of Congress to protecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that nob

and negrosupremacy.

If thus nullified there the right of trial by fury.

It has abolished the habens corpus, that
most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and

It has everthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seisures and errests, and military trials and secret Star Chamber inquisitions, for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of indiviously, and even the private papers and letters, without ary specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a bastile.

as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official esplonage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the susteme statement of the constitutional questions to the susteme statement of the constitution, which is irrevocably verted by the Constitution, which is irrevocably verted by the Constitution, while the learn d Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, which effice to the support of the talse and partian office to the support of the talse and partian office to the support of the talse and partian office to the support of the talse and partian office the support of the talse and partian office the support of the salse and partian of the corruption and extravagence have exceeded anything known in history, and by it-frauds and monepolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debter seted during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated a saults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should its success in November next and man surface its President we will meat as subject and conquery people and the runs of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States three of all subjection to the United States three of all subjection to the British Creen the political newest of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any present whatever, to deprive any fixte of the

membered, and all the s arables gives in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homested laws, and tool in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual compasts at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, nocessary for the encounsement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands and not the lands themselves should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, And drew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congression the constitutional rights of the States and the recepts, is entitled to the gratitude of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every partiot, including all the constitution and rest re the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the precent great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have hereisfore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

#### Gineral Blair's Letter.

In the following letter, which was first published in the New York World, Gen. Blair indicates the only practicable solution of our situation, and how the United States can escape negro domination now fixed on it by the void acts of the usurpers. It is a significant fact that Gen-Blair was nominated for Vice President on the reception of this letter and in full view of the issue it presents and the course he advises. His nomination was a clear indorsement by the Democratic Convention of the views thus set forth :

Washington, June 30. Colonel James O. Broadhead:

Colonel James O. Broathead:

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following, as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest: The Reand only issue in this contest: The Re-construction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States, so long excluded, will have been admitted, negro suffrage estab-lished, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of the Congress. We cannot, therefore, unde the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be ever-thrown by the authority of the Executive who is sworn to maintain the Constitu-tion, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under

a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious senators and fifty representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Govern-ments, allow the white people to reor-ganize their own governments, and elect enators and Representatives. House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and, with the co-operation of the Presi-dent, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not able to withstand the public judgment,

if distinctly invoked and clearly ex-pressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country. I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to con-trol us: Shall we submit to the usurpaions by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit.

What can a Demogratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carset-baggers and their al-lies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs, by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the government and destroy its c edit, make the difference between gold and green-We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into duct the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor or

Your friends FRANK P. BLAIR.

Governor Seymour's Popularity. The New York Sun, an influential Radical journal, in speaking of Governor

Seymour's nomination, says:

"He is the most popular candidate that could have been selected to command the vote of the party on this side of the Alleghenies. In the South he will be

the Alleghenica. In the South he will be as cordially supported as could be any purely Democratic nominee."

We will speak for the party on the Western side, and we assure our cotemporary that, save Mr. Pendleton, no other Democrat could command a larger vote than Gov. Seymour. He is one of those men whom every Democrat and Conservative man has long since delighted to honor.— Cincinnati Enquirer.

COMMERCE AND MANU-FACTURES.

Surrestlers to the Chamber of Com

II-MEMPHIS, LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD-THE TIDE OF TRAVEL

FROM CALIFORNIA. In 1855 a committee of gentlemen, as sembled in Exchange Building, reported to a meeting of citizens that "the com pletion of the Pacific railroad was of vital importance to the State of Tennessee, opening as it would the entire wealth of the State of Arkaneas to the railroads concentrating at Memphis;" that "it was well known Congress had granted to the State of Arkansas an immense amount of land for the construction of this road from Little Rock to Fulton, on the borders of Texas;" and that "the State of Texas had made an immense grant of land, enough nearly to make an empire, for the construction of the road throughout the broad extent of her territory to El Paso."

Thirteen years have passed since that time, and what is the result? A "live people" are completing the Pacific railroad through Nebraska, Utah and Nevada, leaving the El Paso route "out in the cold." This great trans-continental line, from Omaha via Salt Lake to Sacramento, is being built by two companies -the CENTRAL PACIFIC, composed chiefly of California capitalists, with headquarters at Sagramento, and the Union PACIFIC, with beadquarters in New York. By Congressional charter each company will own and run just as much of the road as it builds, so you may be satisfied there is a lively race between them for Salt Lake. They receive each, in six per cent. thirty-year Government bonds, \$16,000 for every mile finished where the route is level and the grading light, \$32,-000 among the hills, and \$48,000 in the Rocky Mountains, where the heaviest labor is required.

This is a great enterprise; but how can it benefit Memphis? Let us see. There are "Kansas forks" of this Pacific Railroad we can link ourselves to, and draw a large tide of travel from California through Memphis. There is the Wyandotte division-Wyandotte, Kansas, via Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Fort Riley and Salina to Denver, Colorado. This road is a direct continuation westward of the Pacific Railway of Missouri, which runs from St. Louis via Jefferson to Kansas City. At the latter point the cars cross the Kansas river by a bridge, and the Union Pacific road begins. Then arksville, Ozsrk a the Arkansas river, but we form a conneca large portion of the "gold region" travel from St. Louis, Chicago and New York. It will also give an outlet to Kansas for exports to the sea through Memphis and Norfolk, and be the means Memphis and Norfolk, and be the means of connecting the whole Southern seaboard with the Pacific ocean. Look at it. Travelers can come here in a very short time on the Memphis and Ohio road from Wilmington, Delaware; on the Memphis and Charlesten road from Norfolk, Va., Beaufort and Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. By taking the Memphis, Little Rock and By taking the Memphis, Little Rock and

Fort Smith route they atrike the Union Pacific road at Fort Riley; pass on it to Salt Lake, and there take the Central Pacific road to Sacramento.

Can anything achieve a broader benefit Can anything achieve a oronder benefit for Memphis than this extension of the Little Bock road? I think not. The Government of the United States has given large "land grants" for the build-ing of the road from Fort Riley to Fort Smith; companies are already organized and at work. What, then, is the duty of the Chamber of Commerce? It should memorialize the Legislature of Arksusas for means to complete the work, pointing out to the authorities and people of whole Seuthern seaboard, the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. Still more: it would give the Gulf cities of New Orleans and Mobile a direct line of travel through Memphis to California, and might be the means of gaining that "independence" so widely lamented as "lost." It certainly would

that State the great advantages of such a line of railroad, linking, as it would, the whole Seuthern seaboard, the Mississippi increase the trade and population of Ar-kaneas: for citizens of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky passing through her territory, to or from passing through her territory, to or from Sacramento, would have an opportunity of judging of her varied resources, and by spreading the information broadcast induce an immigration of settlers. As to Memphis, the tide of travel flowing hither from the "gold coast" would give unimation to almost every kind of business; and our hotel keepers into costacles; and send our hotel keepers into ecstacies; and cause butchers, bakers, shoemakers, tailors, hatters and barbers to be in brisk

demand. The Judiciary. TATLER.

We understand the Gubernatorial hand We understand the Gubernatorial hand is about being laid upon the Judgeship in this circuit. We do not know what crime the present incumbent has committed, except it be that he has endeavored, lately, to administer the law. We have always had our opinion in regard to the judgeships of Governor Brownlow's creation. We have never had any doubt that the adjudications, both of the Circuit and Chancery Courts, would result in interminable complications. Still this is not our purpose. It is un

On the Wing.
CRATTANOORA, TENN., July 15, 1888,
EDITORS LEDGER: In my article from Tullahoma, I neglected to mention anything in regard to the Hurricane springs, which may be of interest to those in search of healthy summer resorts. These springs are located six miles from Talahoms and are owned by Mr. Miller. There is a chalvbeate spring, freestone and sulphur. The latter is very highly recommended by those who speak from experience; it is very strongly impregnated with sulphur, if to be judged from its color, taste and smell. For chronic cutaneous diseases, afflictions of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, etc., these springs are particularly recommended. They are situated in a deep mountain CAPITAL, . . . gorge, being surrounded by beautiful and romantic mountain scenery. The hotel arrangements are sufficient to accommsdate about two handred and fifty persons; the rooms are neat and airy; the tables are, well supplied; streams for the angler, and woods for the sportsman. The price for board and lodging is only thirty-five dollars per month.

The crops along the road from Tullahoma look well, especially the corn-the dry weather producing some damage. As we near Chattanoogs, with the river on one side and mountains on the other, it presents a romantic appearance which charms and delights passengers. The broken arches and fallen columns of Chattanooga are not equal to the ruins of Pompei; yet, nearly the whole of the little city became a pile of bricks and mortar during the war, and presents indubitable evidences of the destroyer's hand. It numbers about five thousand inhabitants, and its citizens are rapidly recuperating their fortunes. The place supports two newspapers-a Radical organ, sucking the public pap, and the American Union, the Democratic paper, conducted by Ramage & Co., who have a splendid circulation. These gentlemen are also publishing a daily and weekly paper at Knoxville in opposition to the notorious Knoxville Whig.

The negroes all through the country are declaring in favor of the Democratic party. They say they have tried the Radicals and now having received no benefit from the Northern man, they intend to stand by their old and well-tried friends-the Southrons. This change of sentiment among the negro population is assuming gigantic proportions, and the Radicals are becoming alarmed about it, and in the coming election will attempt to move heaven and earth to retain the negro vote.

ving-nobody will be trouble

Did you ever stick your fingers in your ears to prevent hearing conversations carried on by ladies in an adjoining room at a hotel? That's my fix to-night, and I've heard something, too, but am not going to tell it to everybody. If they only knew that I was within three feet of them what a change it would produce. But I am not listening; I am seated in my own room attending to my business. Women ought not talk so loud and dip snuff so much. TRISTAM SHANDY.

### Removal of Disabilities.

In the message of Scott, the newly elected Governor of South Carolina, to the Legislature, is contained the following passage :

I would earnestly recommend that your honorable body will, at an early period, memorialize Congress to relieve every citizen of South Carolina from all political disabilities. I make this recommendation the more readily from the fact that there are believed to be none of that class in this State, who have committed infamous offenses against the laws

of war. The statute of disfranchisement was doubtless, wise and proper at the earlier stage of reconstruction, and justly marked the nation's abborrence of those who, having been the trusted leaders of the people, had led them into rebellion sgainst the benigs government of their country. Yet the continuance of such disfranchisement would be an anomaly under our republican system, based upon the doctrine of universal suffrage. Let us hope that such an act of magnanimity will not be mistaken by the class dis-franchised, while to deny it will tend to make them objects of sympathy, and will be, as it were, to keep a knife aticking in an open wound.

Gov. Seymour's reputation is wider than the Union, and his ability and in-tegrity are believed to be fully equal to the high duties which he will be called the high duties which he will be called upon to discharge. We need not say that the nomination has fallen upon a true and reliable representative of the Democratic party. Without derogation of the patriotism or the power of the eminent man who wears the robes of the Chief Justice, we may say that at this juncture it required a Democrat to unite this great party of the people, and to win. This does win. Gav. Seymour will be elected. The platform as sound and str. ng as the nomination. Both will sweep the West like a whirlwind, and indeed carry nearly all the Northern States, as well as some of the Southern.—Hartford Times.

Democrat could command a larger vote than Gov. Seymour. He is one of those men whom every Democrat and Conservative man has long since delighted to honor.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Almost every business letter received at our office—and they are multitudinous—contains expressions of hearty acquiescence is the New York nominations, and assures us that the people are everywhere enthusiantic and determined.

—Louisville Courier.

To the Secretary of War.

Better the day, better the deed, and no better day than this to ask the Secretary of War to look over his records and find how many men and women are now in the people say who shall be their Judge-It is also said that the District Altorney is to be displaced. Bring out your man, Let the people say who shall be District Altorney.—Knowille Herald.

—Louisville Courier.



THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEMPHIS.

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P.S. DAVIS. J. W. JEPPERSON, F. W. SMITH, N. CORONNA. C. C. PARTHE, W. R. MOORE, J. S. MENKEN, T. F. MACKALL, THOMAS R. SMITH. TAXES.

# Notice to Tax-Pavers

OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENN.

THE TAX BOOKS, FOR THE YEAR 1868, are now ready, and I will immediately proceed to collect according to law.

All tax-payers who have personal property must come forward at once, or they will find their taxes in the hands of Constables, who are authorized to destrain a sufficiency to pay all taxes.

taxes.

I will attend at the following places for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 18:8: District No 1-English's, Monday, Sept. 7. Dist. No. 2-Nelson's, Tuesday, Sept. 8, Dist. No. 3-Wynn's Store, Wednesday, Sept. 9. Dist. No. 4-Old Union Church, Thursday,

Sept. 10.

Dist. No. 5-Engine House No. 3, Friday, Sept. 11. Dist. No. 6 - Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12. Dist. No. 7 - Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14. Dist. No. 8 - Log Union, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Dist. No. 9-Fisherville, Wednesday, Sept. 16, Dist. No. 10-Collierville, Thursday, Sept. 17. Dist. No. 11-Germantown, Friday, Sept. 18. Dist, No. 12-Mechanicsville, Saturday, Sept Dist. No. 13-Arnold's, Monday, Sept. 21.

Dist. No. 14-Tax-Collector's Office, Tuesday Sept. 22. Dist. No. 15—Handwerker's Grocery, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
Dist. No. 16—High Hill, Thursday, Sept. 24. Dist. No. 17-French Palace, Friday, Sept. 25

The attention of tax-payers is directed to the following previsions of "An act to amend the Revenue Laws of this State," passed March 3, 1888; and the Union Pacific road begins. Then there is the Neosho Valley division, from Fort Riley via Neosho and Arkansss Valley and Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, Arkanssa. Here we are, then. Extend the Memphis and Little Rock railroad from Little Rock to Fort Smith, and we gain not only all the trade of Lewisburg, Clarksville, Ozark and Van Buren, along in amount of taxes to each person for such non-payment shall be, and the same is hereby im-posed, which shall be collected by the Tax-Collector, in addition to the resularly assessed taxes; if not paid before the first day of the following month of December, a penalty of five per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby im-posed and shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the property is advertised for sale, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be paid. Suc. 18. Re it further enacted. That it shall.

Suc. 18. Be it further enacted. That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred either of the penaltic embraced in Section II, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes, together with such costs and fees as may have legitimately accrued on same; and say in statements, showing the exact condition of the tax books in every county, shall be made by the Tax Collectors of raid county on the first days of November. December and January of every year, and the sames hil be file with the County Court Clerk, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Controller of the State.

Suc. 19. Be it further cancied, That in case any property is sold by the Tax Collector for the non-payment of taxes, costs, fees and penalty, shall, in the agreeate, be subjected to an additional remaity of fifty per cent, and whether such property is purchased by individuals, by the city, or by the State for the benefit of public instruction. It shall, at no time, be redoemed by the owner therefor, except upon the payment, of the fifty per cent, penalty, tegether with the taxes, costs, fees and pervious penalty attaching at the time of the advertisement of said property, and also the interests on the agreegate amount, for the time classing after sale.

Suc. 20. Be it further enceted, That in ease property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent, shall be and the same hereby is imposed: which penalty shall attach to all the penaltics imposed; together with taxes, fees and interest that shall have a crued at the cand the year on the property sold; and it shall at no time thereafter be redeemed. That the life to said the property disposed of at public sale for the non-payment of taxes, deal, if not redeemed before the expiration of who hear and paying at the paralter shall have elapsed from the date the last penalty was imposed.

Suc. 21. Be it further caucied. That the tile to said the property deprese

Notice of Dissolution.

THE REAL ESTATE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between KENNY & PORTER is dissolved from the lat of July last. D. G. KENNY. D. G. KENNY. D. B. PORTER.

## PUBLIC DIRECTORY.

A SBURY CHAPEL (METHODIST), COR. B Shuttle Sewing Machines, 358 Main s reet, CAVANAUGH. P. H., MERCHANT TAI-CLAPP, VANCE & ANDERSON, ATTOK-nege-at-Law, Selden Building, 15 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

\$300,000

CALVARY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), COR. CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH, 170 Union street, Rev. J. T. C. Colline, naster. CHRISTIAN CHURCH, COR. LINDAN and Mulberry streets, Rev. Dr. Caskey. CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHURCH, Union street, bet. Third and Decoto. CONGREGATION BEN EMETH (ISBA-CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN Church, Court st., bet, Second and Third. DEAN & CO. WM., 133 AND 1335 POPLAR
atrest, dealers in Groceries, Teas, etc.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO. COTTON
Factors, 210 Front street. FINNIE & BUCKHAM, DEALERS IN PLATERTY & WALSH, UNDERTAKERS FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND FURST METHODIST CHURCH, SECOND

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR. GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), HER-

HAYS COAL COMPANY: OFFICE, 23%
Madison street; Pittsburz Coal,
HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY.
If Madison st., S. B. Williamson, Pro't.
JAMES & ROOSA, MANUFACTURERS OF
Farm and Spring Wasons, 22 Jefferson st. JUKES & SCOTT, DEALERS IN STOVES, Grates, Tinware, etc.; Steneil Plates out. I ITTLETON, H. A. & CO., INSURANCE OWENSTEIN, B. & BROS., DEALERS in Dry Goods, cor. Main and Jefferson str.

Lytle & Mcelrek, Proprietors of the "City Grocery," 141 and 141 Poplar, MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITU-tion, corner Jefferson and Front streets, MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAJLKOAD M. Office. No. 278 Main st., Bethell Block. MEMPHIS & OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FIRE AND MA-

MOORE. W. H., INSURANCE AGENT. DICKET, ED. BURKE, ATTORNEY AT Law and Solicitor in Bankruotey. Office, to, 5 Courthouse, cor. Union and Second sts. PAINT STORE, PAINTERS' MATERI-PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY, 16 POLICE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. POSTOFFICE, COR. JEFFERSON AND Third streets, R. C. Gist, Postmaster.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., AUCtioneers, Ze Second street.

RUSSELL'S PRIVATE MEDICAL DISnensary, 40 and 42 North Court street.

RUSSELL, GROVE & CO., GAYOSO PLAning Mill, 212 Adams street, east of the
Bayon.

SAVINGS BANK OF MEMPHIS, No., 291
Main st., W. R. Cunningham, President.
SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
cor. Main and Beal streets. SPICER & SHARPE, DEALERS IN chains Graceries, No. 368 Main street. SOUTHERN LIFE INSUR - NCE COMP'Y. ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC) ST. PETER'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC), COR-ST. MARY'S GERMAN CHURCH (CAT) ST. LAZARUS CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), ST. MARY'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), TOBACCO AND CIGARS—A LARGE AND Tobacconists, 7 Monne street. Tobacconists, 7 Monroe strees.

VENABLE, G. M., DEALER IN LUMBER.
Walf river, near Bayon Gayovo,

WADE, H. & CO., ROOKSELLERS AND
Stationers, 257 Main street.

WHITMORE & CO., STEAM JOB PRIN-YEOMANN, S. P., ATTORNEY, OFFICE

WARD, R. D. & CO., 232 MAIN STEET.

Attachment Suit.

John Beamish, agent, plaintiff, vs. Frank Re-ser, defendant. ser, defendant.

A FFIDAVIT FOR ATTACHMENT HAVner been made in this case, in pursuance
of Section 3456 of the Code of Tennesses, and
attachment having been issued and returned
by the proper officer "levid," etc., on the
property of the defendant, Frank Escer, it is
therefore ordered that said defendant appear
at my office, in the city of Memphis, Tennesses,
on or before the 25th day of July pext, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for
confegged as to him, and the case set for hearing exparte; and that a opp of this order be
published once a week for four successive weeks
in the Public Ledges.

June 27, 1868.

B. H. OLISSON, J. P.
caw-129

NOW IS THE TIME!

AND 197 MAIN STREET

THE PLACE

TO GET YOUR OFFICE STATIONERY.
Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pensits, Letter
Presses and Letter Books,

BLANK BOOKS!

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